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[103]

THEATRE ROYAL
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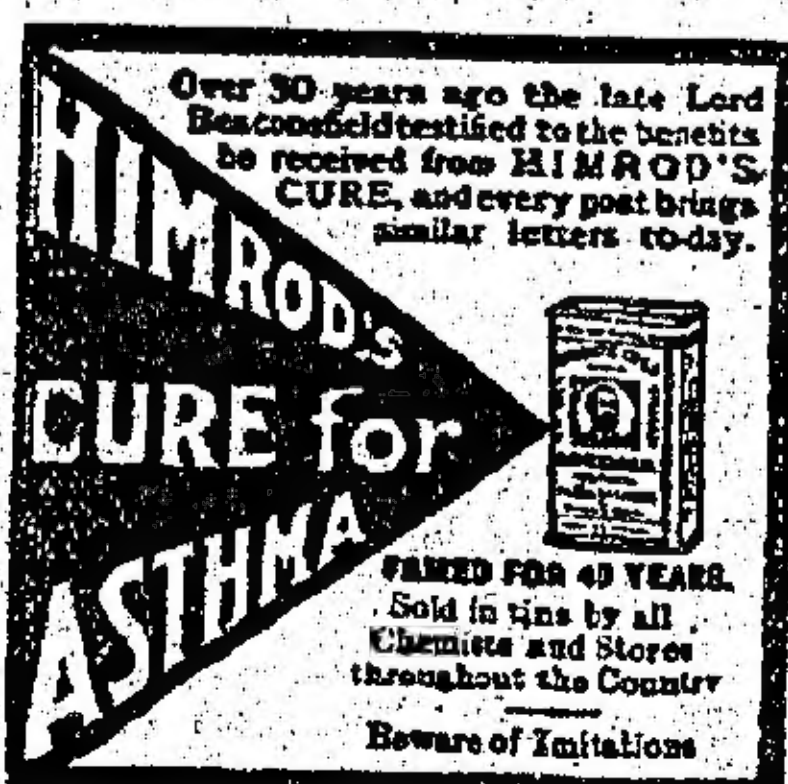
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TICKETS \$3, \$2 & \$1.
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[1110]



[1043]



[1013-8]

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT IN
THE COMMONS.

On the report of the vote for the Colonial Office, Mr. Long, in the House of Commons, reviewing the events of the past year, said the Royal Dominions Commission, presided over by Lord D'Abernon, had presented a unanimous report, and the House owed them a debt of gratitude for the valuable work which they had done. The Committee which had been set up to consider the settlement of ex-service men, under the chairmanship of Lord Tennyson, had also reported unanimously, and that was more the subject for congratulation, as the Committee included representatives of all our self-governing communities, the States of Australia, and the provinces of Canada. Their work had been admirably done. He rejoiced to see that they advocated the use of the word "migration" instead of "emigration," in which there was something distasteful and which, to some persons, was almost synonymous with exile. (Cheers.) Another recommendation which he heartily endorsed was that every facility should be given to men and women who wished to go to other parts of the British Empire.

Referring to the Imperial War Conference, Mr. Long declared that it was a real lesson in the way in which Imperial responsibilities were to be borne and realized. The meeting round one table did a great deal to remove misconceptions and pave a way for the settlement of differences. He hoped one result would be to reach a *modus vivendi*; and the difficult question of the provision of labour from India for some of our Crown Colonies. A Committee went carefully into the matter, and had come to some conclusions, which he hoped would lead to an improvement. The most frequent remark of overseas representatives talking to him of the work that had been done was that they hoped it would not be merely pigeon-holed. He assured them that as far as he could exercise his influence it should be exerted to secure early attention as possible to the resolutions, and that was his firmest determination. (Cheers.) Some of the resolutions obviously could only be dealt with after the war was over; some it had been possible to deal with already. The question of India had been put on a permanent footing.

Resolutions were passed in favour of encouraging the development of Imperial resources, and suggesting that each part of the Empire should give specially favourable treatment and facilities to the products and manufactures of other parts of the Empire. The question was discussed before the war, and had not since been made less difficult by the necessity of having a policy so framed as to meet the views of our Allies. The Prime Minister had appointed a Committee consisting of Ministers representing all the Departments concerned, and had asked him to preside over the Committee. It was their duty to report on the best methods and machinery for giving effect to the resolution of the Conference. It was not a light task, but it was one he was confident the Government ought to approach. He believed the result of the Imperial War Conference would have been to strengthen our hands in the prosecution of the war, and to enable us to take such steps as were necessary when the war was over to derive full advantage from the lessons we had learned, and make the Empire stronger and more powerful. The whole of the discussions were carried on in a spirit of toleration and generosity, and with an unselfish desire on the part of the overseas representatives to promote the general interests of the Empire.

With regard to the treatment of the islands of the Pacific and the African Colonies, he was struck by the determination of the Dominion representatives not to dogmatize or lay down that this or that must be done. What they desired was that we should realize how strong Colonial feeling was, and that it did not originate in any desire for increased territory, but for an end of the war which would bring ultimate peace to the world and security to the British Empire.

Lord Cavendish-Bentinck urged the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the resources of the Crown Colonies and Dependencies. If they wished to get a high rate of production they must discard all ideas of coercing or cajoling. They must recognize that the native, whether he was black or brown, was a citizen of this great commonwealth and had the same right to be treated as a citizen as the white man. He protested against the idea that the Colonies and Dependencies were to be treated as estates of the Crown. He believed the productivity of our Dependencies could be increased greatly by research. What was wanted was two agricultural colleges, one in the West and one in the East. Research was the basis of all progress in agriculture.

Mr. MacMaster emphasized the great value of the report of the Dominions Commission, the most valuable, perhaps, ever presented since the great report of Lord Durham on constitutional government in Canada, and asked whether any steps had yet been taken to carry out the important suggestion with regard to an Imperial Development Board. It was premature to discuss conditions after the war, but if we were successful the Colonies would insist that certain of Germany's possessions should not be ceded to the German Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Norton Griffiths said that if after the war we were to adopt the policy of the open door to the enemy in matters of trade we should have shed our blood in vain. With the free run of our markets the Germans would be successful in trade and ultimately in arms as well. He urged the Government to act up to the Paris resolutions, which, as far as he could see, were being left as if they had not been passed at all.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PORTUGAL AND THE WAR.

For some time past there have been insistent rumours of an approaching political crisis, and much has been heard of divisions in the Democrat party, attempts being made to undermine the influence of the present Premier, Dr. Afonso Costa. Many hold, no doubt, that it would be an excellent thing for the country to be freed from it for a breathing-space after seven years, says the Lisbon correspondent of the Times. But the two Democracies, this wish to turn out the present Government, are entirely different, and indeed opposed to one another. No one really thinks of ousting the Democrats at present. That would require a revolution; and a revolution in war time is the very last thing that those who care for Portugal desire.

The Democrats control absolutely the whole of the political machinery, both in Lisbon and the provinces. They are supreme both in the Government Department and in all elections, and it must be remembered that the President of the Republic has no power to dissolve Parliament. They won this position by the revolution of 1910, and the Constitution was drawn up after they had won it. Constitutionally it is impossible to dispossess them. The attempt made in 1915 led to the fighting of May 14th and 15th, by which the Democrats placed themselves even more securely in power. All these facts are well known in Portugal, and the political crisis-mongers now are not opponents of the régime, but discontented revolutionaries and ambitious place-hunters in the Democrat party itself. Nothing but harm would result if they were allowed to be successful.

Much as one may dislike the methods of the Democrats, no one with any patriotism would wish to attack them now, for the simple reason that such an attack to be successful requires an undivided attention, which is impossible in war time. It is probable that the country will deal faithfully with its politicians after the war, but such a thing at present is neither feasible nor desirable. No one is so rich in talent that it can afford to undermine the present Administration. It seems a mistake to think that a change must be always for the better. The wisdom of the old woman of Syracuse is too often forgotten. She kept imploring the gods to prolong the days of an execrable tyrant because she had found that each new ruler was worse than his predecessor.

The Royalists are asked, for the time being, to pocket their political opinions. It is too much to require the political extremists in Lisbon likewise to display some loyalty towards those who have shown considerable vigour in circumstances of no little difficulty. At all events, it is important to make it clear that there is a political upheaval to occur it would have no root or support in the country. It is of the war and of the Portuguese soldiers at the front, who in the recent words of General Pau, "portent fierement leur uniforme," and not of the interests of Lisbon politicians that the country is now thinking.

Mr. Wilson-Fox welcomed the statement that the Colonial Secretary was himself now presiding over the Committee of Ministers which had been charged with the duty of seeing how quickly and how fully the resolutions of the Imperial War Conference could be carried into effect. As to the treatment of natives, it was not possible to lay down any hard-and-fast rules, so extremely varied were the conditions in different territories. The natives could not on their own account develop a title of the production: which was absolutely necessary to the Empire as a whole, if our preeminence in trade and manufacture was to be maintained, and therefore they must be assisted by capital and European instruction. As to the question of the State deriving profit for itself by the developing of natural resources, he thought the Board to consider it would have to be entirely composed of men of business minds.

Mr. Hewins expressed satisfaction with the important pronouncement of the Colonial Secretary with regard to the steps which the Government were taking to give practical effect to the resolution dealing with Imperial Preference. He hoped the inquiry would be conducted and measures carried through solely from an objective point of view, without reference to any opinions any of them might have held before the war.

Sir W. Davies, remarking that he belonged to a different school of thought from the hon. member for Hereford, said he did not think any great alteration in policy would prove to be required to ensure the development of Empire trade. Mr. D. Mason thought the more we emphasized our intention to retain the German Colonies the more we put off that speedy and enduring peace which all desired.

Sir A. Steel Maitland, Under-Secretary to the Colonies, in reply, said that in regard to the general question of utilizing the great black territories for productive purposes, the Colonial Office realized that they were the trustees for the native races, but they realized also that they were the trustees for the rest of the world, which was greatly in need of the oils and fats of which the territories had great producing potentialities, and they could not leave those resources undeveloped and untapped. (Hear, hear.) The idea of a committee was not practicable at the present time; what was wanted was a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence. Given the means to go ahead there were very great potentialities which might be developed. Similarly with regard to the Imperial Development Board it was not really practicable to set up such a Board during the stress of the war. The men who should properly be members of such a Board and manage it were all of them absolutely full of other work. In the meantime the wisest step was to go ahead with a particular problem—migration was one, preference was another, and get a solution for each and leave more general matters over until men were free.

FOREIGN CONTROL OF
COMPANIES.UNIONIST COMMITTEE'S
RECOMMENDATIONS.
DECLARATION IN TITLE.

The Enemy Influence Sub-Committee of the Unionist War Committee has issued its fourth report, which deals with the disclosure of the identity of foreign-controlled companies or corporations. The earlier reports were concerned with naturalization, enemy trading, and shipping.

The sub-committee—which is composed of Sir Owen Phillips (chairman), Mr. Butcher, Sir Henry Craik, Mr. Rupert Gwynne, Mr. W. Joynton-Hicks, Mr. Ronald McNeill, Mr. R. J. N. Neville, Mr. Basil E. Peto, and Mr. Gershon Stewart—reports as follows:—

1. In the past many businesses have been carried on in this country by companies registered under the Limited Liability Acts, which, though foreign in origin and control, bear names of an essentially British character, and have been regarded by the general public as being thoroughly British concerns. In other cases the control of companies of British origin has passed into foreign hands, but they have retained their British names.

2. In deciding what steps should be taken to prevent foreign-controlled companies or corporations in the future from passing themselves off as British concerns care must be taken not to discourage the investment of foreign capital in the business of this country.

3. After giving full consideration to the various aspects of the matter, we are of the opinion that it would be reasonable to require that where a company or corporation carrying on business in the United Kingdom is actually under foreign control (as hereinafter defined), unless the existing title of the company clearly and correctly designates its foreign nature, the fact should be disclosed in its title by adding the words "foreign controlled," so that every one having dealings with it, and the public generally, may be aware of such foreign control.

4. For the purpose of the legislation suggested, the expression "foreign-controlled company or corporation" shall mean any company or corporation—

(i.) Where the majority of the directors, or persons occupying the position of directors, by whatever name called, are not British subjects of British parentage.

(ii.) Where control has in fact been exercised by reason of shares, stock, debentures, or debenture stock of the company having been held either by a person or persons who are not British subjects.

(iii.) Where the executive is a foreign-controlled company, or where the majority of the executive are appointed by a foreign-controlled company.

5. In order to ensure the observance of the law, we recommend that the directors and secretary of every company or corporation should be required to make proper returns stating the position of the company as regards sub-sections (i.), (ii.), and (iii.) of Clause 4, such returns should be made to the Board of Trade by the directors and secretary within 21 days after the annual general meeting, and the persons making these returns should be made liable to substantial penalties for non-observance of the law, and to further and severe penalties for deliberate misstatements.

6. On every allotment and transfer of shares or stock in a company the allottee and transferee respectively should be required as a condition of the allotment or the registration of transfer to make a written declaration stating whether he is a British subject or not, and if a British subject whether the shares or stock are held directly or indirectly in trust for an alien. Similarly, when "share warrants to bearer" or bearer shares are lodged with the company in order to enable the holder thereof to vote at any meeting of the company, a similar declaration should be made by the person lodging the share warrants or bearer shares, and by the intending voter, and until such a declaration has been made the holder should not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the company.

Our recommendations on this subject may be summed up as follows:—

1. That all companies and corporations, both public and private, carrying on business in the United Kingdom, which are foreign controlled as defined above shall be obliged by law to disclose this fact by inserting the words "foreign controlled" at the end of the title of each company or corporation, and before the word "Limited" in the case of limited companies except in cases where the foreign nature of the company is clearly and correctly designated in the company's name, e.g., General Manufacturing Co. (Dutch), Ltd.

2. That proper returns stating the position of every company or corporation as regards foreign control shall be made to the Board of Trade by the directors and secretary within 21 days after the annual general meeting. The directors and secretary shall be required to take reasonable steps to inform themselves of the facts, and shall be made liable to appropriate penalties for neglect or misstatement.

3. That allottees and transferees of shares shall be required before allotment or registration and holders of "share warrants to bearer" or bearer shares shall be required before they are entitled to vote at any meeting of the company to declare in writing whether they are British subjects or not, and if British whether the shares are held directly or indirectly in trust for an alien.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

K. C. C. & R. E.

A Cricket match took place, yesterday, between the Kowloon C. C. and the Royal Engineers' team.

The Engineers batted first, the best score being that of Sapper Walker who put up 32 runs.

Kowloon put up a good first wicket but the scoring was bad until the last wicket when L. G. S. Hodge pulled the game out of the fire with a score of 38, thus winning the match by the narrow margin of 5 runs.

The scoring was as follows:—

	R.	E.
Corps Adams, b Cobb	7	
Sapper Gordon, l.b.w. b Pestonji	29	
Q.M.S. Reakes, c and b Pestonji	10	
Lt. Wahl, run out	6	
Sgt. Crippwell, c Elson, b Pestonji	13	
Lt. G. Lucas, b Stalker	25	
Corp. Charters, c De Rome, b Hodge	2	
Sapper Walker, not out	32	
Corp. Pascall, b Pestonji	12	
Spr. Millard, c and b Stalker	4	
Spr. Townsend, b Stalker	0	
Extras	19	
Total	159	

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cobb	9	0	33	1
Stalker	15	3	50	3
Pestonji	10	1	30	4
De Rome	5	0	6	0
Wheeler	2	0	7	0
Hodge	4	0	14	1

K.C.C.

J. H. Mond, c Lucas, b Crippwell	22
F. Wheeler, c Lucas, b Crippwell	31
A. de Souza, c Millard, b Reakes	1
P. J. de Rome, not out	47
F. Travers, b Crippwell	0
J. Stalker, c and b Crippwell	0
W. T. Elson, b Reakes	0
D. J. MacKenzie, c Adams, b Reakes	11
P. H. Cobb, c Millard, b Crippwell	4
R. Pestonji, c Lucas, b Crippwell	5
L. E. S. Hodge, c Townsend, b Crippwell	38
Extras	3
Total	104

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Crippwell	7	1	71	7
Reakes	13	3	49	3
Pascall	4	1	19	0
Adams	2	0	22	0

TENNIS.

At the Civil Service ground, yesterday, a tennis match was played between the Royal Engineers and the Civil Service Cricket Club.

After a hard struggle the Civil Service secured the honours winning by 59 games to the Royal Engineers' 40 games.

The scores were as follows:—

Woodman and Woodman beat White and Wilson	6-5
Woodman and Woodman lost Dewsbury and Deane	3-8
Woodman and Woodman beat Johnson and Heath	9-2
Abraham and Deacon beat White and Wilson	7-4
Abraham and Deacon lost Dewsbury and Deane	3-8
Abraham and Deacon beat Johnson and Heath	9-2
Bradbury and Wittich beat White and Wilson	8-3
Bradbury and Wittich lost Dewsbury and Deane	4-2
Bradbury and Wittich beat Johnson and Heath	10-1

BOWLING.

There was an inter-Club Bowling Competition at the Civil Service Grounds yesterday, for spoons which were secured by the Civil Service Rink after an interesting game, by 27 to 17.

The winning rink was composed of D. Muir, F. Baker, G. Sim, and R. Duncan.

WAR NEWS.

MILLIONAIRE'S OFFER FOR THE
KAISER, DEAD OR ALIVE.

A Seattle telegram to the Asahi states that Mr. Copen, a millionaire who contributed the Copen Park to the city of Seattle, has announced an offer of \$5,000 to any American soldier, who either kills or arrests the Kaiser; and of \$3,000 each to those who kill or arrest the German Crown Prince, Admiral von Tirpitz, former German Secretary of the Navy, or Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the German General Staff. He has already entrusted the money to the Seattle Times, in which he has this announcement.

JAPAN TO AMERICA.

Viscount Ishii, the head of the Japanese Mission to the United States, on landing at a Pacific port, said:—

You see in our presence here Japan's pledge of loyalty to the principles for which America has thrown down the gauntlet of battle. We shall proceed to Washington, carrying to your great President and the American people a message of fraternity, confidence, and cheer. It is our ambition—if that were necessary—to impress once more upon the American people the solemn fact that Japan stands with you heart and soul in your lofty purpose to make this world an abiding place of liberty, justice, and fair play.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The War Bond Drawing, as it is called, has created quite a storm in a tea-cup. Most people admire the Rev. J. K. Macdonald for having the courage of his convictions, even though they do not agree with his conclusions. It is to be regretted that the Committee of "Our Day" did not show equal courage by boldly announcing a lottery instead of vainly trying to dodge the devil by resorting to euphemisms. While we must all admit that gambling is a pernicious practice, which tends to unfit its victims for honest work and often leads to ruin, we need not apprehend, I think, any such disastrous consequences from the holding of one lottery on behalf of the Red Cross Fund. No doubt I shall be reminded of the "thin end of the wedge," but I am not very much impressed with that kind of argument, which, if accepted, would rob us of many innocent pleasures. Besides, so long as we hold raffles at Church bazaars, play bridge for money, bet at the races, and speculate on the Stock Exchange, it seems rather foolish to hoggle at a lottery, for which the vast majority of Europeans will buy their tickets more with the idea of helping a worthy cause than of growing suddenly and inordinately rich. The Chinese may be actuated by different motives, but they are born gamblers, and though I do not subscribe to the doctrine that evil may be done in order that good may ensue, the present scheme will undoubtedly obtain money for the relief of suffering from sources that could not be tapped in any other way. Therefore, I hope that "Our Day" Committee, having decided upon this method of raising funds, will exploit it to the fullest extent on the principle that "one may as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb." If they do this, the receipts should be nearer \$500,000 than \$50,000. But while I am not appalled at the immorality of the proceeding, I cannot help being amused at the *volte face* of the Government, who only last April prohibited the publication of an advertisement of a "War Loan Lottery" sanctioned by the Government of India and took energetic measures to stop the remittances from this Colony.

The "No Chits" Bill appears to be viewed with disfavour in a good many quarters. The old residents do not like it because it interferes with "old custom," while some of the license-holders are afraid that it will divert trade from the public bars to the Clubs owing to the fact that few people carry about with them more than a little small change. No doubt, however, we shall learn to accommodate ourselves to circumstances, just as people have done in England, where the Treasury notes for £1 and 10s. were accepted from the banks with great reluctance in many cases, when they were first issued, though in other countries, used to a paper currency, a pocketful of silver and copper coins is regarded as a great inconvenience. The proposal in Hongkong, however, is only to render the signing and accepting of chits in public bars illegal, and there is a considerable amount of speculation as to the reasons underlying this innovation. If the idea is to protect the publican why, it is asked, is he specially singled out for attention? If, on the other hand, the object is to promote temperance, why are the clubs immune? As a matter of fact, I do not think there is any deep-laid scheme to keep ninety-nine sober people thirsty in a forlorn attempt to make one drunken man sober, but the aim is really to guard hotel-keepers against losses incurred as a result of giving credit to "birds of passage." Unless there is a uniform practice these losses cannot be avoided. The ingenuity of residents will doubtless enable them to find a way out of the difficulty.

The following story is rather old, but I venture to relate it in case they may not have heard it in the Exports and Imports Department. A foreigner, who was bringing a civil action in the British Courts, told his counsel that he proposed to send a case of champagne to the Judge in order to help matters along a little. "Good gracious!" exclaimed the horrified counsel. "If you do that you will be sure to lose. The Judge would be most indignant." When the case was over and judgment had been given in favour of the plaintiff, he remarked to his counsel that he was glad the idea had occurred to him of making a present to the Judge. "You don't mean to say that you sent him the wine after what I told you?" said his counsel. "Oh, yes, I did," was the reply, "but I sent it in the other fellow's name."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CLOTHES.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood with attempting to steal a box of clothes, valued at \$100, from another Chinese in the Wing On boarding-house.

Defendant pleaded he went to the building to look for his son and was innocent of the charge.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defence, and the case was remanded, bail being fixed at \$150.

A CHINESE OFFICIAL AND HIS MONEY.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood with attempting to export 100 Mexican dollars without a permit.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, who appeared for the defence, stated that the defendant was Secretary to the Civil Governor of Canton and was the Dean of several colleges in Canton. He had been commissioned by the Governor of Canton to proceed to Yangchow on an educational mission, and the money he had with him had been given him by the Chinese Government to pay his expenses.

Mr. Wood directed that the money should be converted into banknotes and returned to the defendant. He adjourned the case *sine die*, defendant, in the meantime, to be allowed to proceed on his journey.

"BORROWED FOR THE TIME BEING."

Charged with the larceny of \$1,750 in Chinese 20-cent pieces, a Chinese told Mr. Wood that he only borrowed the money for the time being in order to pay his accounts.

Inspector Davitt stated that the defendant was the *fok* of a Chinese bank at 88, Wing Lok Street. On the previous night the defendant was assisting the banker to count the money up to 11 o'clock. Somehow or other he managed to get hold of the \$1,750 and took it away with him, to Bridges Street, where he lived. A *lukong* stopped him as he was leaving a richa with the money, whereupon defendant showed a chit authorising himself to take the money. The *lukong* did not believe him, and took him back to the bank for the matter to be explained, and the banker had defendant arrested.

ALLEGED THEFT OF RUBBER TYRES.

A coolie was charged by the manager of Gibbs & Co., Wanchai, with the larceny of 100 lbs. of richa rubber tyres valued at \$80 from a truck at Connaught Road West.

Defendant pleaded that he bought the stuff from a Chinaman on Saturday, but whether it was stolen or not he could not say.

Inspector Kent stated that on Saturday complainant's coolies were loading some goods from a truck onto a steamer at Connaught Road West. The rubber tyres were left on the truck when the coolies went on board the steamer, and when they returned the tyres had disappeared. The complainant then sent round a *fok* to make enquiries from all the richa dealers with the result that next day the *fok* found the defendant trying to sell 100 lbs. of tyres to a shop. The *fok* asked defendant to show the tyres, as he wanted to see them before buying them. When defendant returned with the tyres he was arrested.

The case was adjourned till Thursday.

The increases in the rate of pay of our soldiers and sailors that have been announced by the Imperial Authorities are, of course, very welcome, but they only serve to accentuate the injustices suffered by Service men stationed in Hongkong. Unless something is done soon to arrange the conversion of sterling pay into local currency on a more equitable basis than has obtained hitherto, it will be necessary for this Colony to take further steps in the matter. Failing redress by the War Office and Admiralty, the Legislative Council may see their way to come to the rescue, at least for the duration of the war.

The approach of the cool season reminds us once again of cricket. I am glad to hear that the league has been reorganised and that there is every prospect of keen competition. The turf, I am told, is in excellent condition, and there is plenty of talent in the Colony. We have not had an interport match since the war. Why not arrange a Shanghai week-end on behalf of the Red Cross?

Things one would like to know—Whether there has been a slump in the jewellery trade as the result of the disclosures at the Criminal Sessions last week?

What steps the Government has taken, or purposes taking, to ensure respect for the regulation prohibiting Civil Servants from accepting presents from members of the public?

Whether Hongkong realises all it owes to the Mercantile Marine, especially in these days of submarines and mines?

Whether the other Hongkong newspapers are grateful to the *Daily Press* for the opportunity which its Diamond Jubilee afforded them—and they so eagerly embraced—of paying a generous tribute to themselves.

Whether people realise that "many returns" is not a very felicitous greeting to a newspaper even on its birthday?

RODRIK RANOM.

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

CELEBRATION OF ITS 50th ANNIVERSARY.

HONGKONG'S ROMANCE.

Our southern contemporary, the *Hongkong Daily Press*, celebrated its 50th anniversary yesterday, and, though a little late with our congratulations, we would none the less offer them warmly, with the usual wishes for "many happy returns" (says the *North-China Daily News*).

The records remind us that the history of British Trade and intercourse with China is not very lengthy. But what has been lost by a lack of antiquity has been made up in many other ways. The Far East is now a very important subject in world politics, and each decade that passes makes both Europe and America give far more consideration and attention to the problems connected with China.

Some shrewd observer of national characteristics once observed that, if two Americans were shipwrecked upon a desert island the first thing that they would do would be to form a trust or combine. The suggestion was made that two Germans would form a university, but as that idea was put forward in pre-war days, we will improve upon it by venturing the opinion that they would form a *seigneurie*. Similarly, we will amend the original suggestion that two Englishmen would form a race club, by substituting a newspaper. Indeed, as the story of Robinson Crusoe reminds us, one Englishman found that it gave him a hobby, when wrecked upon a desert island, to keep a diary.

THE COMMUNITY'S DIARY. And, after all, a newspaper is only the diary of a community. It is no professional pride, or unbounded conceit, which inspires us to record the fact that most Englishmen would prefer to miss their breakfast rather than be deprived of their daily paper. Therefore it is not surprising that, in various parts of China, English newspapers are published. From Peking to Peking a chain of journals ceaselessly watch the interests of their own countrymen and, as a general rule, it may fairly be said conduct themselves with all of the best traditions associated with British journalism. Fairplay for all races, creeds and views about life is the keynote of both their policy and success.

It is a matter of taste and temperament as to how we celebrate our birthdays. When we are small children our idea of happiness is associated with jam-tarts and, later on, as school-boys, we and a great joy in abstention from the class-room, and the liking for sweets still remains. When we are older, especially if we have the responsibility of a family, we spend our birthdays very much as other days, by going to business. We may have some mild form of dissipation, in the shape of a dinner-party, in the evening, but we notice a tendency to grow less and less excited about natal days as we grow older. Indeed, some ladies are accused of forgetting all about such events. They may keep very quiet with their friends on the subject, but it is fairly certain that they remind their husbands of the national custom about birthday presents.

With newspapers it is different. There is a certain respectability associated with age which is a valuable asset that obtains in most businesses, but it is especially the case in connection with journalism. The circle of readers is used to having, in the news of the world presented to them in a certain form, and it is a tribute to the very seldom changes his patronage in the domain of journalism. There have been cases in which London journals have changed ownership, and their political complexion. Many subscribers continued to read the new views, even though they did not approve of them. Thus it comes about that newspapers are proud of their traditions and mention their long lives. They do not dread old age. They celebrate notable anniversaries joyously.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* has marked its sixtieth anniversary with a special supplement. While there are many other contributed articles, the chief item consists of a review of the progress in the Colony during the life of the journal. It is a fascinating story. We do not wish, in any way, to satisfy the natural curiosity of our readers about this particular tale of "British pluck and luck," as an American once called it, for all of the chapters must be read if the plots and counter-plots are to be understood. But we do want to remind those who read these words that Hongkong is a Colony of which the Empire has every reason to be proud. No nation has more generously recognized what the British have done on that rocky little island at the mouth of the Canton river than the Americans. It is probable that even they failed to appreciate the full significance of the story of Hongkong until they themselves took up the white man's burden in the Philippine Islands.

THE GOOD FAIRY. The facts of the tale are simple, but the romance is great. We will go back a little earlier than that October 1st in 1857 upon which our contemporary first saw the light of day, and contemplate another day about 18 years earlier, when the British took over the barren island. Where the mast from which flies the Union Jack now stands, pirates looked out upon the Pacific for their prey. Where half a million law-abiding inhabitants now earn a living only a handful of evil-doers supported themselves by robbery and murder on the high seas. Where millions of trees and beautiful flowering shrubs and waving palms clothed the steep hillsides but rock and barren slopes. What is now one of the world's greatest shipping ports, sheltered a few pirate junks and sampans. Where the commerce which connects Hongkong with all the markets of the world is now transacted was either a muddy shore or a tiny village. Where here are now stately buildings of reinforced concrete was nothing but a few dirty huts. No magic wand of a

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE EMPIRE AND THE WAR. THE COLONIAL SERVICE AND THE ARMY.

In the House of Commons recently, the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Long) said there was no foundation for the suggestion that the Crown Colonies had not in some cases made their full contribution to the military strength of the Empire. The feeling of the native races toward Great Britain was remarkable. It had been his good fortune to receive, from time to time, testimony to their loyalty to the King and of their devotion to our interests. He had been asked whether conscription had been adopted in the Crown Colonies. The House would be interested to know that in the East African Protectorate it had been adopted; in Uganda, except for natives; in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, for whites, or for local defence; Hongkong had found it unnecessary, because every white man was already a volunteer.

He wished to speak of a certain class of men to whom no reference was ever made. The natural tendency of all those who were serving the King in various capacities in the Dominions and Colonies had been to volunteer for service in France. He desired to pay a tribute to those who had remained at their posts under the orders of the Colonial Office in all parts of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, doing dreary work and often wholly unknown, even to their immediate chiefs, for months together, and never talked of in the House or in the newspapers. (Cheers.) Hundreds of those men were eating out their hearts with their desire to be allowed to serve in France, and very gallant and efficient soldiers they would make. (Cheers.) But it was his responsibility and his duty to decide, after consultation with the Governors who were on the spot, whether or not those men could be spared. If he was satisfied that they could not be spared, he had to say "No" to them. They deserved all the credit that could be given to them for the quiet endurance in which they were performing difficult tasks and were bearing bitter disappointments. (Cheers.) He ventured to utter a word of warning to hon. members and to some persons outside the House. He had from time to time received letters asking him specially to consider the case of certain officers in the Colonial Service and to give them leave so that they might obtain commissions in the Army. Such officers were forbidden by the terms of their service to make any effort to use influence, but the friends and relations of some of them had done so. He felt that they would not continue to adopt that course if they realized the extraordinary hardship and injustice to other men who had no influential friends. If he listened to the petitions of persons of high standing and influence on behalf of those in whom they were interested he would be doing an express injustice to those others. He earnestly appealed—particularly to members of the House—to accept for themselves the rule which he had set himself to follow. He assured the House that he allowed no man to remain in the Colonial Service who could be spared and who could render more assistance to the Empire by joining the Forces.

WISDOM could have transformed Hongkong more completely than that act of hoisting the Union Jack from its Peak about 75 years ago. It was, perhaps, done without much ceremony. It was certainly done in complete ignorance of the astonishing sequel. But as the flag fluttered out into the breeze, the evil genius of the place must have felt a shudder, and the good fairy picked up hope.

Without any great flourish of trumpets, the British gave the good fairy every chance. Sometimes it needed the roar of cannon to drive away the evil genius, and always the scales of justice required armed forces to keep them properly balanced. Slowly, but surely, the forces of light prevailed over those of darkness, and to-day the good fairy is able to glance with gratitude at the flag which has made possible the work so dear to her heart. Thus we must leave the little British Colony, for a time, to the care of the good fairy and beneath the shade of the flag which is a symbol of freedom and justice.

WE should not be human if we failed to point out to our enemies, the Germans, have never produced anything like Hongkong. They have, as we know to our cost, great ability of organization and they are a nation of scientists. But, even in this age of machinery, the things of the spirit are above those of materials. Hongkong is a success because it has been built up on fundamental principles as secure as the granite rock which forms its base. It is an epitome of Empire. The administration is clean, the laws are just and the way of the evil-doer is made hard. The Chinese flock to the Colony to obtain personal freedom and security for their property. Practically all of the taxes are paid by Orientals, and they own most of the property. Europeans and Asians of every shade have helped to make Hongkong prosperous.

If the little British Colony has, from time to time, leaped into notoriety for its rather violent criticism of the local Government, that only shows that, despite its situation in the tropics, the climate does not enervate the minds of the Britons who so actively agitate for reform. There are things which happen in a Crown Colony which seem strange to the outsider. They produce irritation, occasionally, to freedom-loving individuals with democratic ideas. But then it is always the privilege of the Briton to grumble, just as it is his tradition to provide clean administration in all parts of the world. Hongkong has a history of which it has reason to be proud. It has before it a great and splendid future.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD
and Company.

SPECIAL VALUE IN MEN'S SLEEPING SUITS

FANCY STRIPE CEYLONETTE

\$3.50 TO \$4.50 PER SUIT.

FANCY & BLOCK STRIPE CEYLON

\$6.00 AND \$8.00 PER SUIT.

HEAVY TWILL CEYLON

\$6.00 AND \$8.50 PER SUIT.

WHITE AND COLOURED "VIYELLA" IN THREE WEIGHTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR+DAY"

THURSDAY, 18th OCT., 1917.

MORNING:

Collection for LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

Or cheques may be sent now addressed to LADY MAY, Government House (envelopes being marked "Rose Fund").

AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

GREAT DRAWING OF WAR BONDS at the Murray Parade Ground.

St. John Ambulance Brigade competitions. Teas and Refreshments in English and Chinese style, and various attractions.

EVENING at 9 o'clock.

FETE at the Public Gardens. New OFFICIAL WAR FILMS shown for the first time in Hongkong; Illuminations and Music.

THE BANDS OF THE 25th MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, 18th INFANTRY, 74th PUNJABIS and POLICE RESERVE will play during the Afternoon and Evening.

GRAND CHINESE THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT From 5th till 12th October, at the Taiping Theatre.

Tickets for the War Bond Drawing are obtainable at all the Principal Banks.

[1122]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED:

NEW MODELS

IN

MILLINERY.

SMART TWEED SKIRTS. SILK SHIRTS.

SILK GOLF SWEATERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB will be held in the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., (Top Floor), by kind permission, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 10th October, at 6.30 p.m. W. J. MORRISON, Acting Hon. Secretary. [1129]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 4, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of October, 1917, at 1.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending the 31st July, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 24th of October, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1130]

MAGISTRACY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the LICENSING BOARD will be held in the Council Chamber on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1917, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of considering applications for Licences, Restaurant Adjunct Licences, and Hotel Keepers' Adjunct Licences for the year 1917-1918 under the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1917.

Forms of applications must be forwarded to the Magistrate on or before Wednesday, the 17th day of October, 1917, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Four Dollars.

Applicants for transfers or new licences, and persons objecting to such applications, must appear in person.

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary to the Licensing Board. Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1132]

G. E.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES" will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of MONDAY, 15th day of October, 1917, for the supply and delivery of the following Stores required by Government Departments during the year 1918:-

General Stores, Ironmongery, etc.
Asbestos, Rubber, Leather, Packings, Ropes, etc.
Clothing, Drapery, Haberdashery, etc.
Bamboo and Cane Goods, Firewood, etc.
Drysalteries, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, etc.
Lubricating Oils.
Kerosene.
Electrical Stores.
Wrought Iron Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, etc.
Iron and Steel Bars, Plates, Angles, Brass and Copper Bar, etc.
Iron and Brass Castings, Manufactured Ironwork, etc.
Timber.
Bricks, Cement, Lime, etc.

Each of the above is a separate and distinct tender. Tenders may be made for any one or more or all of the above lists, and any one or more or all may be accepted or rejected in whole or in part by the Government.

Each Tenderer must produce with each tender a receipt that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum named on the respective tender form as a pledge of the bona fide of his tender, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown should the Tenderer refuse or fail to carry out, to the satisfaction of the Government, the whole or any portion of the respective tender or tenders which may be accepted. The deposit will be returned to any Tenderer whose tender is not accepted.

For form of tender and further particulars apply at this Office.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works. Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1133]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE ROUSEY of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager. Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4309 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17409 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNEIRO DE LECAROS (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager. Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 10th October, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at "Nettlewood," No. 55, Robinson Road.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:-

Canton blackwood cabinet, desks, hall table, chairs and flower-stands, teak upholstered chairs, Axminster pile and Brussels carpets, fine lace curtains, teak overmantels, brass flower pots and vases, brass tender and fire irons, etc., etc., etc. Teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, dinner wagon, dining table and chairs, leather sofa and armchairs, glass and cutlery, dinner and dessert services, table linen, etc., etc.

Brass double bedstead, single brass mounted bedsteads, teak toilet table and washstands, chest of drawers, toilet crockery, bed linen, etc.

Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

A large quantity of pot plants. On view from Tuesday, the 9th inst. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:-Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. [1134]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Jockey Club ANNEXE, Charter Road.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 20th September, 1917. [1088]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., will Remove on TUESDAY, 9th October, 1917, from the present premises, No. 11, Queen's Road Central, to No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

C. CHAMPAIN, Acting Manager. [1123]

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself as MER-CHANT, GENERAL EXPORTER and IMPORTER and COMMISSION AGENT, from 1st October, 1917, under the name and style of JOE MORAES & Co.

JOE MORAES, 34, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 1st October, 1917. [1117]

S.S. "SUUKAI"

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undersigned are the Original Time Charterers of the above-named S.S. "SUUKAI," ON WO S.S. Co. [1114]

WANTED.

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, Flat or Bungalow, middle level or Peak district. State full particulars. Address:- Box 100, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1121]

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" and "GLENSHIEL BUNGALOW," 140 and 141, THE PEAK. Apply to:- Box 543, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1088]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to:- THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 48, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. OFFICE in King's Buildings. HOUSES in Morison Terrace and Wongneichong Road. HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to:- THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to:- HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [841]

AUCTIONS

For Sale

Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914, as amended from time to time by Ordinances, 1 of 1915, 1 of 1916, 1 of 1917 and 1 of 1917 and as adopted in this State.

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:-

- (a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- (b) 1 Store (32' x 22'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- (c) 1 Smoke-house (34' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- (d) 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex pails and over 8,000 cups.
- (e) 15 Coolie houses (each 16' x 14'). Plank walls, thatched roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:-This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leas, Manager of Sapong Estate.)

The sale is subject to the following conditions:-

- (1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- (2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the purchaser undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:-

- (1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and to make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.
- (2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.
- (3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.
- (4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association or altered by the insertion of such provisions.
- (5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH, Liquidator. RESIDENT'S OFFICE, SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO, 25th June, 1917. [313]

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers, and persons who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

DHOBIE

ITCH

CURE

Copy of recent order received:

Dear Sirs,

I herewith request you to send me 3 bottles of your DHOBIE

ITCH CURE, which I found to be excellent when in Hongkong a few weeks ago.

Signed—

W. B. D.

\$1.00 per bottle.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 13

[12]

MARRIAGE.

BLISS-WILSON:-At the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on October 3rd, by the Very Rev. Dean Walker, M.A., LEONARD BLISS, of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., to Adeline Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. WILSON, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

BERKLEY:-At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on October 3rd, ERNEST JAMES BERKLEY, aged 34 years, of Messrs. Hemmings and Berkley, Bankers.

TENNISON:-At Shanghai, on October 2nd, MYRON TENNISON, aged 20 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 11A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 9th OCTOBER, 1917.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

The brilliant successes gained by the British army in Flanders should help to convince the Russians that the dawn of peace is more likely to be hastened by active co-operation with the Allies in the field than by constantly holding conferences and passing academic resolutions. Had Russia been able to play her part this summer it is probable that peace would already be in sight. Germany is being gradually driven from the positions on which she has elected to take her stand in the West, despite the fact that the collapse of Russia's resistance has enabled her to concentrate her undivided energies against our own troops. What might not have been accomplished by this time had enemy reinforcements been required on the Eastern Front instead of being available for the Western Front? The whole, instead of the greater part, of the high ground for which there has been such bitter fighting would most certainly have been in our hands. Now there must be another, and, perhaps, a fiercer battle before we obtain full possession of the ridge commanding the Roulers-Menin line and the way to Ostend. The wedge between the German armies would have been driven home, and it is highly probable that the retirement from Flanders would have been in progress. Small wonder, in view of past experience, that

the Allied Press doubts the advisability of depending upon Russia's assistance at this juncture. It is idle for the Russian Press Bureau to publish figures in an endeavour to prove that such doubts are not justified. Facts speak plainly. If, instead of embarrassing the Government by airing their pet views and agitating for a patched-up peace, the various factions in Russia had recognised that the French, British and Italian armies were working in the most effective way to obtain an enduring peace, much more practical good would have been accomplished. Their failure to understand the vital need of the moment is rendering M. KERENSKY's task well-nigh impossible. It was only under his threat to resign that the Democratic Conference abandoned the demand for an exclusively Socialistic Cabinet, although it is certain that such a body would not have commanded the confidence of the people and would have brought the administration of the country into still greater confusion. The cry for "immediate peace," however, still persists, and the Democratic Conference, by an overwhelming majority, passed a resolution instructing the Executive to constitute a strong revolutionary authority which will work actively for this end. By such proceedings, the pacifists are simply playing into the hands of the enemy. Germany is hoping for nothing better than a peace by negotiation to forestall the peace which will be dictated by the victorious armies of the Allies. The Russians would do well to remember the words of the Italian Minister of Finance: "Peace must come of itself, slowly, by logical development and the fulfilment of facts. It may be said that peace, like fruit, should not be gathered until it is ripe." Peace will not be ripe for the plucking until the German military spirit has been exorcised. As Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL remarked recently, "This is not the time to talk of peace; this is the time to talk of British will, British power and British duty." M. KERENSKY has doubtless uttered similar sentiments in Russia. If the nation, as a whole, would only recognise that the path to peace lies through discipline and duty, they would soon be in a position to help most effectively to put a term to the present terrible wastage of human life. General von MACKENSEN, we are told, is preparing another offensive on the Eastern Front. This will not be arrested by the expression of pious hopes, but it may be most effectively checked by a determined and loyal Russian army backed by a united nation. We can only hope that the Russians will present a firm and unbroken front to the foe in order that they may be spared further suffering and humiliation, and, at the same time, do something practical towards bringing about that peace for which not they alone, but the whole world, is so anxiously awaiting.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute will be held this afternoon at 5.30, when the first of a series of three fortnightly addresses will be given by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald on "Teachings of Christ with regard to daily life." The meeting is open to all women.

Miss Elsie Black, a member of the company of "Fantastics," who open their season at the Theatre Royal to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, is a New Zealander by birth and has for some time been regarded as the best lady-faustist in Australasia. She can also beguile sweet strains from several other musical instruments, but for the past few years she has specialised in flute and piccolo-practice.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:-

6 p.m., Oct. 6th. Typhoon in about 125 deg. Long. E. and 16 deg. N., moving W.N.W.

11 a.m., Oct. 7th. Typhoon in about 124 deg. Long. E. and 16 deg. Lat. N., inclining northward.

11 p.m., Oct. 7th. Typhoon in about 124 deg. Long. E. and 17 deg. L. N., recurring north-eastward.

11.45 a.m., Oct. 8th. Cyclone or typhoon East of Appari, less than 300 miles distant, moving N.N.E.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

CABINET MEETING.

PEKING, October 7th. After the meeting of the Cabinet the Premier visited the President to report the result.

TUCHUN OF HUNAN.

Fu Liang-so, the Tuchun of Hunan, has wired to Peking demanding an order that Wu Kwang-sin shall return to Yuchow. It is reported by the Peking papers that Luk Wing-ting, Tan Homin, and Chen Ping-kwan have wired to the Government approving the Senate and demanding that Fu Liang-so shall leave Hunan.

MONEY FOR HUNAN.

The Premier has ordered the Ministry of Finance to pay 500,000 dollars to Hunan.

CONTROL OF ENEMIES.

The Waichang has replied to the Entente Ministers that the conditions for the control of German and Austrian have been approved by China.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

PEKING, October 8th.

The various ways in which the Entente Ministers have suggested to China that help can be rendered in the war are as follows:-

- (1) Recruiting of labour (2) supply of materials (3) prohibition of trade with the enemy (4) arrest of enemies (5) the Entente control of German and Austrian concessions (6) the lease of enemy ships (7) the control of all the Provinces by the Government (8) the dismissal of German and Austrian Customs employees. The Government replied that except for (4) and (5) the conditions were approved.

VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

Fu Liang-so has wired to Peking that at Hengchow on the 5th inst., the Government troops gained a victory. The President has wired the Provinces that members the Senate must arrive in Peking before the 25th.

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

CANTON, October 8th.

It is said that various Consuls visited the Generalissimo's visitors yesterday. They went from Shanghai by motor-boats, and were heartily welcomed. The Civil Governor Li Yew-hon, accompanied by Li Fook-lam, also visited the Generalissimo yesterday. He had several hours' consultation with Dr. Sun Yat-sen who was very pleased with the view expressed.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE 1ST GENERAL.

When General Luk Wing-ting heard that the 2nd General Tong Kai-yew (Yunnan Tuchun) had accepted the seat, he wired to the Canton leaders stating that he had decided to accept his appointment from the Provisional Government on a certain date. Luk has ordered the leaders, Lam Fu and Ma Chai, to go at once to Kwangsi to receive his instructions.

The Tuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, is reported to have arrived in Canton yesterday.

GENERAL LUK AND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT. It is stated that the Central Government asked General Luk Wing-ting's opinion regarding the appointment of Li Kai-sin as Civil Governor of Kwangsi (Li, it will be remembered, was the delegate sent by the Government to ask Luk to mediate with the South-West).

It is understood that General Luk did not favour the appointment and that Li has accordingly returned to Peking.

ATTITUDE OF THE SQUADRON IN SWATOW. We learn from a high authority that the Northern Squadron which recently arrived at Swatow, will soon declare its neutrality.

NEW SECRETARY OF GRAND LODGE.

Sir Edward Leitchworth has resigned the position of Grand Secretary to the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England, to which he was appointed in March, 1892, by the then Grand Master (the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward). The present Grand Master (the Duke of Cornwall) has selected to succeed him Mr. P. Colville Smith, who since 1902 has been Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons.

THE WAR.

THE WORK OF BRITISH TROOPS.

A GERMAN SLANDER DISPROVED.

SCENES IN THE REICHSTAG.

THE TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

Branco-Belgian front

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY ADVANCE BROKEN.

LONDON, October 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was stormy weather with heavy rain the day long.

An attempted enemy advance to the southward of Reutel was broken by our fire.

The enemy, at dusk this evening, put down a heavy barrage on the greater part of the front, between Broodseinde and Hollebeke, but no infantry action followed.

Our aviators, despite the unfavourable weather, yesterday, dropped one and a half tons of bombs on enemy targets, including a railway station. The fighting machines went out whenever possible. One failed to return and one of our bombing machines, which went out on Thursday night, is missing.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

A SUBDUED TONE.

AMSTERDAM, October 8th.

The German Press has a subdued tone in reference to the fighting in Flanders. It endeavours to explain the abandonment of territory as part of the "tactics of an elastic defence."

There are no attempts, as previously, to claim a victory, though it is sought to minimise Sir Douglas Haig's success as a "moderate tactical gain."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* testifies to the extreme audacity of the British airmen in penetrating far into the German rear, by moonlight, and repeatedly bombing heavily, Courtrai, Roulers and Ghent and even reaching Namur.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH INFLECT CASUALTIES.

LONDON, October 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was considerable artillery firing on the battle front all night.

We successfully raided to the south-east of Broodseinde and inflicted casualties. We took twenty prisoners.

We repulsed an attempted raid south of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

The Leicestershires successfully raided west of Cite St. Elie.

The weather is showery and it is colder.

BEST GERMAN TROOPS EMPLOYED.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—On Saturday the infantry was inactive. During the past twenty-four hours we have been steadily consolidating our gains. Most of the prisoners taken in counter-attacks are men of good types, equipped with brand new gear, suggesting that General von Arnim has employed his best troops.

The Correspondent understands that out of six enemy divisions, including one of the Guards, which had been in Gheluvelt village and Passchendaele, forty battalions so suffered that they are incapable of fighting for some time. The bayonet has been conspicuous in repelling counter-attacks. A large proportion of the enemy wounded at our casualty stations are bayonet cases. One Scottish platoon, attacking a large concrete emplacement, killed twenty-seven Germans with the bayonet. The proportion of officers since Thursday morning is one in forty men.

NO INFANTRY ACTION.

PARIS, October 8th.

A communiqué states:—There has been no infantry action to-day.

The artillery duel was sometimes violent in Belgium, on the Aisne and on the right of the Meuse.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY DUELLING.

PARIS, October 7th.

A communiqué states:—There is artillery duelling at Vauxhaillon and Laffaux, in the Hurlchise sector, and the left bank of the Meuse, notably north of Hill 344 and towards Bezonvaux.

We repulsed powerful raids against Navarin Farm in Champagne, with appreciable enemy losses.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 7th.

A German wireless official message states:—There is a continuous and most destructive fire between Poelcapelle and Zandvoort.

Photographs show great destruction at Dunkirk in consequence of our air raids.

A FOUL ENEMY SLANDER.

LONDON, October 7th.

Much attention has been bestowed on the figures published by Reuter showing the proportions of British troops engaged in the fighting since July 31st, namely, English 70, Overseas 10, Scottish 8, and Irish 6 per cent., with the proportions of casualties English 70, Overseas 8, Scottish 10, and Irish 6 per cent.

The *Observer* says:—"Generous prominence has been given in the communiqué to the exploits of men of the Dominions, Scottish, Welsh and Irish, and there is in England an instinctive response to the keen pride of birthright of her neighbours in the United Kingdom and to the zest of youth in the Dominions. Englishmen do not grudge but misunderstand the disproportionate frequency with which these troops are mentioned, but when this mention is made the foundation of a peculiarly foul enemy slander it is necessary to state the facts. German propagandists in Russia and America spread the assertion that England thrusts the main burden of war on other parts of the Empire, and it was full time that official agencies grappled with a falsehood so poisonous. Nothing is more vital to the enemy's purpose than to disparage the credit and weaken the authority of England in the ranks of the grand alliance."

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY AT MONASTIR.

A French Eastern communiqué states: The artillery was active on the Vardar Front, to the north of Monastir and in the region of the lakes.

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

INDIAN CAVALRY IN ACTION

MASSINDYE, October 7th.

The Belgians are now in contact with the enemy on a nine miles' front east of Mahenge.

Indian Cavalry in the district of Lindi have captured or destroyed large quantities of foodstuffs, clearing bare a large tract of enemy country.

Russian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 702 PRISONERS.

LONDON, October 7th.

A Russian wireless official message states:—We captured a height and also half of the village of Vaskoutey, north-west of the Sereth. We repulsed a counter-attack.

Subsequently enemy artillery forced us to abandon the village.

We took 702 prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German wireless report states:—We drove out the enemy from Vaskoutey and took some prisoners.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

APPALLING DESTRUCTION.

TOKIO, October 8th.

The number of deaths that occurred as the result of the typhoon on October 1st, increases, hourly.

The casualties and damage are so great that a comprehensive estimate is not yet available, and it is believed that the material damage will total over one hundred million yen. In the Tokio prefecture alone, there were over 600 deaths. Three thousand houses were destroyed and 150,000 were submerged. Two hundred thousand people are homeless and several villages in the neighbourhood of Tokio were totally destroyed. In Sunamura alone 300 bodies have already been discovered.

A small island, off Uryasu, disappeared in a muddy sea, with 300 inhabitants.

A PACIFIST MEETING BROKEN UP.

LONDON, October 8th.

A pacifist meeting at the Brotherhood Church at Kingsland, which was the scene of disturbances in July, was broken up yesterday.

The crowd rushed the pulpit, pulled the pastor down by his coat tails and threw him bodily across the auditorium and out of a back door.

A furious scuffling was in progress when flames leapt up from the floor where a bonfire had been lit.

The police then cleared the church and beat out the flames with their coats.

Women and soldiers were prominent in the rioting.

FINLAND A REPUBLIC.

HELSINGFORS, October 8th.

Bills have been published proclaiming Finland a Republic and for regulating Russian and Finnish relations.

The latter, which will be submitted to the Russian Constituent Assembly, provides for the continuance of the Russo-Finnish union on the basis of Finnish autonomy.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, October 8th.

The Railway Strike Committee threatens to stop food transport unless their demands are conceded.

CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON HELSINGFORS.

HELSINGFORS, October 8th.

According to a telegram from Stockholm it is reported that strong German naval forces were observed off Bornholm and the Stockholm Archipelago, confirming the rumours of a German offensive against Helsingfors.

In Petrograd it is believed that an attack on Helsingfors by land and sea was at first contemplated.

THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY

LONDON, October 8th.

The labour party has decided to run 300 candidates, next general election.

THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

LONDON, October 8th.

The *Times* states that it is understood, after full consideration of the papers, the Secretaries of War and for India have come to the conclusion that there is no case to submit to the Army Council with reference to the criticisms of Sir Edmund Barrow in the Mesopotamia report.

EARLIER CABLES.

DISORDER IN THE REICHSTAG

NEW PAN-GERMAN PARTY DENOUNCED.

AMSTERDAM, October 7th.

A despatch from Berlin states that there have been scenes of disorder in the Reichstag during a debate, owing to an interpellation by the Socialist, Herr Landsberg, concerning Admiral von Tirpitz's new Fatherland Party.

Herr Landsberg declared that the new party was a pan-German institution, whose leaders utilised war profits to buy up newspapers for the purpose of influencing public opinion, with the object of securing higher dividends. He accused the Minister for War, Herr von Stein, of supporting the party's agitation against the Reichstag's peace resolution, and called on the Chancellor, in his own interests, to repudiate the pan-German agitation.

THE FATHERLAND PARTY.

Herr Landsberg described how the clergymen and officials had intimated to civilians how officers-by speeches and pamphlets had carried on the propaganda in the Army on behalf of the Fatherland Party.

Herr von Stein, replying, declared that political agitation in the Army was prohibited—(cries of "Oh, oh!")—whereupon the President threatened to suspend the debate.

Continuing, von Stein said that the Army hungered for intellectual nutriment and soldiers must be enlightened on enemy lies and on difficulties at home. Therefore the Army Command provided for lectures, plays and cinemas, pamphlets and newspapers, because the will to victory must be maintained.

CHANCELLOR ABSENT.

Herr von Helfferich explained that Dr. Michaelis was absent because he was burdened with work and not by the political debate. The Socialists wanted the Chancellor to excommunicate the Fatherland Party. (Interruptions.)

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

Herr von Helfferich exclaimed, "If that is not true, I will waste no further words. If you have not confidence in the leaders of the Army and Government"—(shouts of "No")—drowned the remainder of the sentence.

After a pause, Herr Helfferich said, "There is no object in my continuing to speak," and then resumed his seat. The debate was adjourned until Monday.

SOUTH AMERICA AND GERMANY.

PERU.

LIMA, October 7th.

Passports have been handed to the German Minister.

ARGENTINA.

Buenos Aires, October 7th.

Count Luxburg has embarked for Spain.

URUGUAY.

MONTE VIDEO, October 7th.

A Presidential decree announces a rupture of relations with Germany.

Passports have been handed to the German Minister.

The President, in a message to Congress, says that although Uruguay had not received direct injury from Germany, it was necessary to show solidarity with the champions of justice and democracy and with small nations.

COAL MINERS' WAGES INCREASED.

LONDON, October 7th.

The President of the Coal Miners' Federation has announced that the Government has agreed to an all-round increase of wages, as mentioned on August 28th.

SERIOUS ENEMY DISORGANISATION.

GERMAN PRISONERS KILLED BY GERMANS.

LONDON, October 7th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters writes:—Since Friday there have been no counter-attacks and our troops have steadily consolidating and improving the new positions.

This abandonment of the traditional counter-attacks evidences the serious enemy disorganisation, which is confirmed by the continuous and extensive movement of troops behind the German lines, indicating relief of the shattered regiments.

It appears that the Boche on Thursday hoped to regain the initiative by an attack planned against Zonnebeke, which our offensive timely broke up. The confused manner in which the reserves were flung in showed that no definite preparations had been made for an extensive counter-attack in response to a further advance on our part.

The German Command in using desperate efforts to prevent us prisoner men alive, have aroused the most bitter resentment among the Germans, promising sequels when the prisoners return to the Fatherland after the war.

During Thursday a number of prisoners were told off as stretcher-bearers. A Boche aeroplane, flying very low, machine-gunned them deliberately, killing several Germans.

Similarly the prisoners were frequently sniped or machine-gunned by their own men. Consequently, on the chance of surrender they flung away their helmets to minimise the chances of identification.

A battalion of the Irish Fusiliers covered itself with glory. They requested permission to attack the most difficult point and advanced with such irresistible dash that they gained the whole of their objectives without a stop, and took 80 prisoners.

The Devons had stubborn fighting at Reutelbeek valley where the ground was a mere bog, the men frequently sinking shoulder deep.

As an indication of the seriousness of the wastage of German man power, the Uhlans have recently converted their infantry into machine-gunners.

MR. ROOSEVELT INVITED TO ITALIAN FRONT.

ROME, October 7th.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt has been invited to visit the Italian Front.

REDUCTION OF WAR INSURANCE RATES.

Owing to the effectiveness of the Allied methods against submarines, the United States Government War Risk Bureau has reduced the insurance rates on American steamers traversing the war zone, by one-fourth.

AMERICAN DESTROYER SINKS SUBMARINE.

The Navy Department has published a story to the effect that after an exciting fight an American destroyer sank a submarine by "depth bombs," in European waters.

The British Admiralty has sent a letter of appreciation.

FINANCIAL HELP TO THE ALLIES.

LONDON, October 7th.

According to the Press Bureau, the American Embassy states that Congress, since April, has voted seventeen billion dollars and has authorised contracts for two and-a-half billions more, the bulk being for war purposes, including seven billions as loans to the Allies.

NAVAL RESERVIST AWARDED V.C.

LONDON, October 7th.

Illustrating the truth of the passage in General Smuts' speech in which he said there had been deeds so daring in the anti-submarine campaign that they could only be told after the war, the Court Circular cryptically announces that the King has bestowed the Victoria Cross on Lieut. Charles Bonner, R.N.R., for consummate skill whilst in action with an enemy submarine.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, October 7th.

President Wilson, in his message to Congress, said that Congress had safeguarded the rights of the people, not forgetting the considerations due to social justice. The whole work of this remarkable Session had been done thoroughly and with the utmost despatch consistent with full consideration of most critical matters. Best of all, Congress had left no doubt regarding the spirit and determination of the country and had affirmed them as loyally and as emphatically as their fine soldiers will affirm them in the firing line.

Congress has adjourned.

STRIKE IN PAPER MILLS.

All the workmen in the paper factories have struck work, threatening to prevent an early convocation of the Constituent Assembly, owing to the want of paper for electoral bulletins.

COSSACKS AND DRAGOONS SURROUND REBEL TROOPS.

Eight thousand soldiers at Gomel, in the Province of Mohileff, who refused to go to the front, were surrounded by Cossacks and Dragoons and surrendered.

SITTINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

Although the elections for the Preliminary Parliament are incomplete, sittings have begun.

M. Techeide has been elected President. A Committee of the Preliminary Parliament, comprising six members, has been instituted. It includes two ex-Ministers and two Maximalists.

GERMAN AERIAL COMMANDER.

Count von Meyer, Chief of the German Black Sea Air service, was taken prisoner in a daring raid by Russian scouts.

THE RAILWAY DIFFICULTY.

The Vladikavsk Railway, which is an important system with other lines, has decided not to participate in the threatened strike. It is hoped that the strike will be averted at the eleventh hour.

KORNILOFF'S ORDERS TO BE OBEYED.

The newspaper *Nova Yazyyn* states that owing to new facts which have been elicited in regard to General Korniloff by the Committee of Inquiry, the charge of high treason may be abandoned.

It is stated that the Government has ordered the despatch of the Third Cavalry Corps to Petrograd and has issued instructions that all General Korniloff's orders should be carried out.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

A COALITION GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, October 7th.

Members of the Government at Moscow and the Industrial Delegates of the Democratic Conference and Cadets conferred from five o'clock on Friday afternoon until three o'clock on Saturday morning, and reached an agreement for the constitution of a Coalition Government.

FRENCH DEPUTY'S ALLEGED ENEMY TRADING.

PARIS, October 7th.

The Deputy, M. Turmel, has been arrested following some weeks' investigation into charges of trading with the enemy, in consequence of the discovery of Swiss banknotes to a large amount at M. Turmel's residence.

The French newspapers are alleging that M. Turmel sold to Germany details of the Secret Session in Chamber. M. Turmel replied that the money was connected with a cattle transaction.

INTERRED GERMAN SUBMARINE ESCAPES.

MADRID, October 7th.

The Premier has announced the escape of the submarine U-293 which was interned at Cadiz on September 2nd.

The Minister of Marine has suspended the responsible officers and has ordered an enquiry.

A STRIKE IN PARIS.

PARIS, October 7th.

The tramway and bus workers have struck.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 6th.

Silver is quoted at 46d., and the market is dull.

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PARIS JULY, 1917.

A correspondent of the *New York World* gives a complete list of things regulated in Paris as follows:—

Bread—May be sold not less than twelve hours after it leaves the baker's oven; must be of uniform "standard loaf" shape, all kinds of rolls being forbidden; must contain not more than 85 per cent. of wheat flour.

Meat—May not be sold or consumed in restaurants on Monday and Tuesday, with the exception of horse, donkey, or mule meat, which, however, may be bought only in butcher shops and not in restaurants.

Sugar—May be sold only upon presentation of a card issued by the municipal authority, which permits the purchase of not more than 750 grams per person per month.

Pastry—May be made only of rice flour and may not be sold on Tuesday and Wednesday, on which days all pastry shops, tea rooms, candy stores, etc., must be closed.

COAL, GAS, TRANSPORTATION.

Coal—Stocks in excess of one ton must be declared by all householders to the municipal authority; persons whose homes are not supplied with gas for heating and cooking are granted priority in the purchase of coal, to an extent, however, not exceeding eighty pounds per month. (Coal cards are such to be introduced.)

Spirits—Alcohol, turpentine, gasoline, etc., may be purchased only by municipal card, to the extent of not more than two litres per month per household.

Gas and Electricity—Consumption in any household reduced by Government decree to about two-thirds of the amount consumed by the same household in November of 1913 or November of 1915.

Railroad Transportation—Trains greatly reduced in number; safe conducts for railroad travel issued only for journey made necessary by business, health, or family reasons; each passenger limited to sixty pounds of personal baggage, except commercial travellers, who may carry up to 400 pounds by special licence.

Paris Subway—Closed between 10 p.m. and 5.15 a.m., except on Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, when trains run till 11.15 p.m.

Automobile Taxicabs—Reduced in number to a maximum of 4,574, of which, however, not more than 2,500 are in operation at any given hour. (There were 8,000 constantly in operation before the war.)

Automobiles in General—Are limited to a maximum consumption of forty litres of gasoline per vehicle per week.

Street Car and Bus Lines—Are in operation daily only from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Only two bus lines are in operation on the pre-war scale.)

MUST KEEP TO EARTH.

Aviation and Ballooning—Are strictly forbidden to private individuals.

Telegrams and Cables—Are accepted for transmission only after the sender has verified his identity by passport, etc.; must not be in code; must be in French except as regards messages abroad, which may be couched in French, Italian, or English, and are subject to censorship.

Letters—Are subject to censorship, and may be received at the general delivery without verification of the recipient's identity by passport, etc. Price of postage in France has been increased to 3 cents.

Telephone Communication—Is restricted to local and a few suburban exchanges. Long-distance calls are prohibited throughout France.

Wireless Telegraphy—May be used only by the Government.

Stores—Must be closed at 7 p.m. daily, except grocery and provision establishments.

Importation and Exportation of Merchandise—Regulated by a series of restrictions decreed by the Government. In principle all imports are forbidden, but there are numerous exceptions to this law.

Firearms—May not be sold, and gunsmiths must keep a register to show to the police at monthly intervals.

TWO NON-BATHING DAYS.

Bathing Establishments—Are closed Mondays and Tuesdays.

Museums—Are closed with the exception of a few rooms in the Louvre and Luxembourg.

Theatrical, Musical, and Motion Picture Performances—Are subject to censorship by the Prefect of Police.

Advertising Matter—Must be submitted to the same authority.

Newspapers—Are subject to the military censorship; may not publish more than one edition daily or be cried by news-dealers; are restricted in size according to the form in which they appear. (Great newspapers like *Le Matin* and *Le Temps* print only one sheet four days a week.)

Photography—Is forbidden in the zone of the armies, and subject to local restrictions elsewhere.

Theatres and Concert Halls—Are permitted to give only seven evening and two matinee performances, or vice versa, and must close at 11 p.m.

NO EVENING CLOTHES.

Evening Clothes and Decollete Frocks—May not be worn at theatres or restaurants or in other public places.

Cafes and Restaurants—Must be closed at 9.30 p.m.; may not sell spirituous liquors to soldiers at any time, and to civilians before 11 a.m.; may not have orchestras.

Dancing—Is forbidden both in public places and in the home.

Games of Chance—Are not tolerated even in the fashionable clubs.

Hunting—Is forbidden except in regions where, on the responsibility of the local Government authority, a general authorisation to destroy overabundant game during a specified period is issued.

Horse Racing—Is prohibited, with the exception of a few rarely authorised semi-public "trials" of thoroughbreds at which betting is not permitted.

Fairs—Save certain semi-public bazaars held for the benefit of war charities, are forbidden.

Stock Exchange Transactions in Futures—Are prohibited, except for the liquidation of contracts entered upon before the war.

Gold—May not be dealt in commercially and may not be taken out of France.

Personal Liberty is restricted by numerous regulations. France is divided into three zones—of the army, of the interior,

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

FISHERMEN FIGHT MEN-OF-WAR.

The full story of the fight between the British drifters in the Adriatic and three Austrian cruisers is one of the greatest of the war. The fishermen who manned the drifters showed heroism that has never been excelled.

A line of British drifters employed in watching anti-submarine nets in the Strait of Otranto were attacked by three Austrian cruisers at dawn on May 15th, as has already been briefly reported in an Admiralty communiqué. The following further particulars of the action are now available:—

The drifters were disposed in eight divisions of about six boats in each, along a line running roughly east and west. Each boat carried a crew of ten men and one small gun.

The Austrian cruisers separated on approaching the line, one attacking the centre and the other two the divisions on each wing. In one case the enemy appears to have acted with chivalry towards the little craft, signalling by blasts on the siren and dipping her flag that the crews were to abandon their vessels.

This cruiser approached to within 100 yards of the *Comandante* and hailed her to take to the heels. Skipper J. West, R.N.R. (Traveller Section), having slipped his nets, replied by ringing down for full speed ahead, and calling on his crew for three cheers, bade them fight to a finish.

Amid cheers they manned the gun and continued to fire with good effect until a shot from the cruiser disabled the gun. They stuck to it, however, under heavy fire, endeavouring to repair the damage, until the cruiser had passed out of range.

The *Comandante* then proceeded to the assistance of a badly damaged consort, the *Flandre*, who had four men killed and three wounded out of her complement of ten, but whose skipper, though wounded in three places, remained at his post throughout the action.

In the meantime the remaining cruisers had opened a devastating fire on the centre and other wing of the line. Yet, despite the overwhelming odds against the drifters and the willingness of the enemy to allow the crews to take to their boats, a spirit of indomitable gallantry was shown from one end of the line to the other throughout the action.

The crew of the *Admirable*, only abandoned their vessel after the boiler had exploded and the wheel-house had been shot away. Even then *Admirable*, the second hand, scrambled back on board with the apparent intention of fighting the gun single-handed, but was killed.

SEARCH FOR A MISSING MAN.
The *Girl Rose*, *Coral Haven*, and *Scoby* were not abandoned by their crews until they foundered under them. The crew of the sinking *Tails*, having taken to the boat and mustered their number, discovered the one was unaccounted for, and returned to their vessel through heavy fire to search for their missing shipmate.

Second hand Joseph Heudry, of the *Serene*, remained on board until the ship sank rather than be taken prisoner, and was picked up out of the water an hour later by the *British Crown*.

The crews of the *Garrigill*, *Ben Esprit*, *Christmas Day*, and *British Crown* refused to leave their vessels, even when out-rigger and under broadside fire from the enemy, and brought them through the action.

The enemy displayed particular anxiety to destroy the wireless telegraph drifters in each group, and the behaviour of the wireless operators of *Capella* (W. Wadsworth) and *Garrigill* (James Yarwood) in remaining at their posts throughout the action is thus rendered the more conspicuous.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 7th, 1845.—Warning to Hongkong Coast Ports and Manila, etc.—Typhoon in Lat. 17 deg. N. Long. 112 deg. E. moving North at 4 to 8 miles per hour. October 8th, at 10.55.—Lat. 17 deg. Long. 124 deg. E. moving N 4 to 8 miles per hour.

October 8th, at 11.15.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly over Amoy and the Philippines, except over N. Luzon, where a moderate decrease has occurred; slight to moderate decreases are general elsewhere. The anti-cyclone apparently remains stationary, and gradients have become steep over the Formosa Channel.

The typhoon has curved northwards; its position at 6 o'clock this morning is given in to-day's warnings (see above).

Fresh to set our monsoon will continue along the China coast and moderate monsoon over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 77.84 inches, against an average of 77.85 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ... N.E. wind, moderate; fine.

Formosa Channel ... Northerly gale.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamock) ... No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) ... No. 1.

and of the frontiers. For all of them passports and municipal identification (permis de séjour) are required; for the zone of the armies one must also have a special safe conduct issued by the Great General Staff, and for the frontier zone a safe conduct issued by the Ministry of War.

Motoring from one community to another is forbidden except in cases considered exceptional by the Government. To enter or leave France foreigners are obliged to carry passports countersigned by a French Consulate in the country from which they have come or by a Consulate in France of the country to which they are going, and in addition to all the papers mentioned above they are now required to obtain a special identity card, application for which must be made immediately.

Less than half these restrictive measures were put into effect at the time of mobilization, and all those controlling food consumption are less than six months old.

Child Suffered With Dry Eczema

On Head. Formed Bare Patch. Broke Out in Pimples. Cuticura Perfectly Healed in a Fortnight.

"My little girl suffered with dry eczema on the top of her head causing her to scratch until it bled. This went on for about six months and then formed a bare patch about the size of a sixpence, and afterward broke out at the back of her head in big pimples."

"Seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised we decided to try them. The effect was marvelous and my little girl was perfectly healed in about a fortnight." (Signed) Mrs. S. Scraton, 4, De Silva St., Hutton Quarry, Nr. Liverpool, Eng., Aug. 11, 1916.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, and Ointment to soothe and heal are not only wonderful healers but wonderful preventives of skin and scalp troubles. Samples Free by Post. Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

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THE GAY, HAPPY, SUCCESSFUL WORLD TURNS ITS BACK ON THE THIN FOLKS.

The thin Johnnie above needs Sargol which would help him to draw every atom of strength, blood and nourishment from the food he eats.

Sargol, to our mind, is the most wonderful Flesh-Producing and Weight-Increasing remedy based on the theory that "excessive thinness comes from imperfect food assimilation; that the sugars, fats, albumins and starches in your food are passing out of your body to-day just as live coal shakes out of a wide grate when only partly consumed. It's up to you. Stop this fearful waste with Sargol. Let this new-found treatment aid your poor disordered "out of kilter" intestinal machinery to turn all this flesh-making food you put in your mouth each day into its proper channels where your blood can carry it to every part of the body and turn it into healthy fat."

It's not an experiment, this Sargol. Hundreds of people living in every corner of England testify to its marvellous qualities. One lady writes to say: "I could hardly eat anything and was not able to sit up three days out of a week, with stomach trouble. I took only two boxes of Sargol and can eat anything. My weight was 120 pounds. Now I weigh 140 and feel better than I have for five years. A gentleman writes: "I gained 22 pounds with 23 days' treatment."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

[87-2

DON'T WAIT

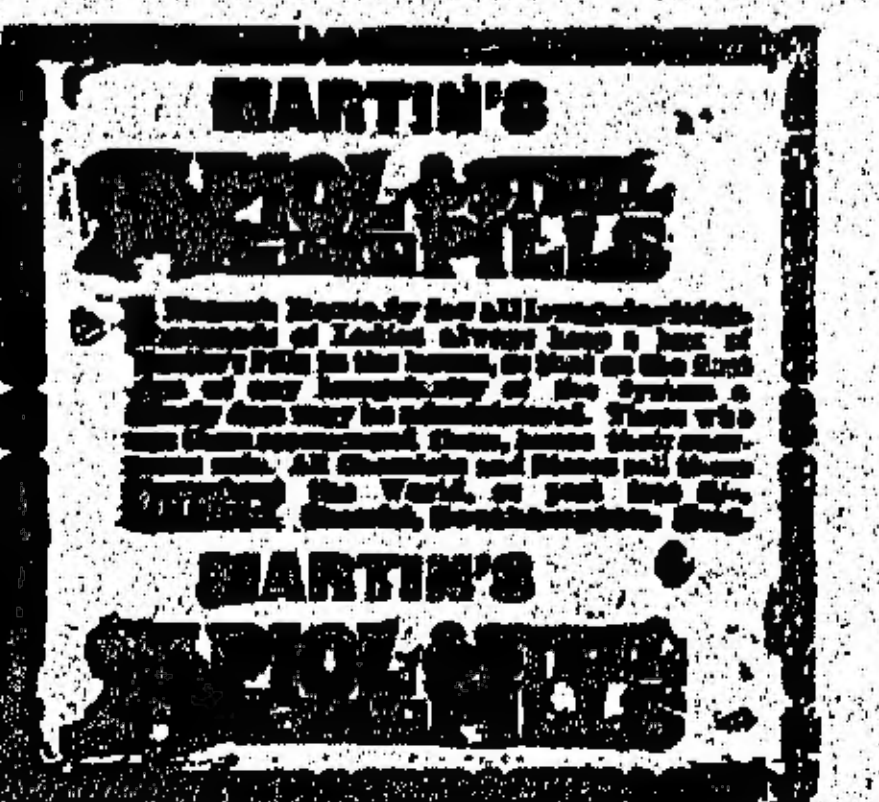
until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS

which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headaches, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

Sold in boxes, 9/4, 1/11 & 2/6.

NOW.



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RAPIER JOHNSTONES

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY

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and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. For all kinds of diseases. It is a powerful and safe remedy. It is a powerful and safe remedy. It is a powerful and safe remedy.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
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General Agents.

C. N. C.
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SHANGHAI TIENTSIN SHANGHAI "CHENAN" On 9th Oct., 4 P.M.
"HINKIANG" On 11th Oct., 4 P.M.
"ANHUI" On 14th Oct., 8 P.M.

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"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 16th Oct. at Noon.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
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Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

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Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOWDALL, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
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NAGASAKI and KOBE { AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa 12,500 SATURDAY, 20th Oct. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE { KAGA MARU Capt. Komatsubara 12,500 MONDAY, 22nd Oct. at 11 A.M.

YOKOHAMA { KATORI MARU Capt. Kon 21,000 SATURDAY, 27th Oct. at 11 A.M.

{ KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tozawa 2,100 WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.

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TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI, 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR, 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI, 23rd Nov.
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The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

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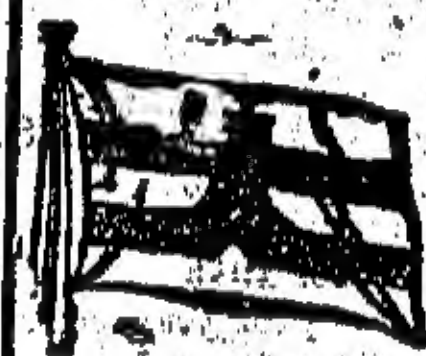
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

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"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 21st Oct. at Noon.

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